

Tinkering With

United States Coinage

By James C. Benfield

The relative merits of a new \$1 coin and the abolition of the one cent piece have been debated vigorously in numismatic publications for the past three years. Understandably, these opinions are written from a micro-economic and anecdotal viewpoint: usually the author's own wallet or purse.

Debating the relative sizes, shapes and colors of coins for a well-designed money system is an important exercise if you're one of the founding fathers establishing a legal tender system for a new country.¹ Unfortunately, the United States must deal with a money system that is already in place. Thus, the potential benefits of change must be weighed against the cost of no change -- and earlier errors should not be repeated.

For example, we should mint a new \$1 coin with the same diameter, width and weight as the Susan B. Anthony dollar. Most vending and coin counting machines manufactured since 1979 have the capability of processing the Anthony dollar. And nine major transit systems currently use the Anthony dollar. Changing the size of a new \$1 coin would make all this

¹Indeed, Thomas Jefferson's *Notes on Coinage* (1786) and Hamilton's *Report on the Establishment of a Mint* (1791) do this extensively (Editor's note).

equipment obsolete. To retool the nation's 4.5 million vending machines, at an estimated cost of \$200 each, would cost upwards of \$900 million. Even changing the metallic properties of the coin would require changing the anticounterfeiting devices, which measure electromagnetic "footprints" created when coins drop through electrically charged coins.

Britain's new 5-pence coin will cost vendors an estimated \$50 to \$100 million to alter their machines.

Canada's "loon" dollar coin is the exact same diameter as the Anthony dollar. This was done so that coin mechanisms manufactured in the U.S. could be used in Canada with very few modifications.

Because the new coin should be golden in color to make easy visual differentiation from the quarter possible, vendors likely will have to change the electronics in their coin mechanisms. Making the new coin unreeded will give the coin a tactile difference, also.

The Coin Coalition's analysis of the needs of the marketplace for an efficient coinage system begins in the cash register till of a grocery store.²

A few observations about how money flows, or "circulates", will explain why this is the starting point, where for many collectors, it is the end point, since it is from the cash drawer

²See, also, Benfield, "Redesigning Coins for the Marketplace," *The Numismatist*, Vol. 102, July 1989, p. 1090-1093, 1143-1145.

that their collection begins. **Large bills enter system at banks.**

Most consumers get their cash at an Automatic Teller Machine (ATM), in a pay envelope, or cashier's window at a bank. Most ATMs offer only \$20 bills (a few offer \$5s and \$10s) -- but none offer \$1 bills or coins. When cashing checks, people usually ask for high denomination bills and the minimum of \$1 bills and change. Salaries paid in cash use \$100, \$50 and \$20 bills most, and then use other bills for the "balance." Thus, most high denomination bills begin their circulating life at ATMs, banks, and as payment of weekly salaries.

Cash retailers put coins into circulation.

These \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills then find their way to cash retailers -- grocery, convenience, drug, fast food establishments. It is here that \$1 bills and coins enter the system as change for large bills.

The sole mission of the check-out clerk is to ring up purchases and process the sale as quickly as possible. This means the clerk will return the minimum number of coins and paper needed to complete the transaction -- unless a customer asks for different change. For example, if you purchase \$9.75 worth of goods at a convenience store, and tender a \$20 bill, you will receive as change a quarter and a \$10 bill -- not two
(Con't. on page 12)

The Aubrey and Adeline Bebbee Paper Money Collection --

How It Got Started

By Aubrey Bebee

In May 1940, we made a trip to Hot Springs, Arkansas, to buy a sizeable Gold Coin Collection, and while there we stopped by our friend, JIM SPOHN's Hobby Shop, hoping to buy some Choice U.S. Coins. After making a nice purchase, and just as we were about to leave, Mr. Spohn made a point to show us a nice Collection of attractive Large Size Notes that he had received on Consignment from the famous Detroit dealer, Albert A. Grinnell. Mr. Spohn was correct in assuming that I would be fascinated with those beautifully engraved notes, and as he had them for some time, he offered me the collection at exactly his cost.

So, we bought the Notes that were still unsold, enabling Mr. Spohn to make payment to Mr. Grinnell. At Mr. Spohn's suggestion, I wrote to Mr. Grinnell to inform him of my purchase, which upon returning to Chicago, I lost no time in doing so. I informed Mr. Grinnell that I would like to buy other notes for resale to customers, and wondered if he could make lower prices on his consignment. In response, Mr. Grinnell forwarded a Consignment, as I recall amounted to about \$1,500.00 and to send payment when we finally sold all the notes.

From this initial purchase began many years of a long, enjoyable association. Mr.

Grinnell never hesitated to impart his knowledge and experience. Also, seeing that I was very enthusiastic in dealing in paper money, he suggested, in fact, encouraged me to form a collection of Large Size Notes and advised me to first buy the scarcest notes and to try to get them in the choicest condition possible. So, feeling gratefully indebted to my great friend and coach, we bought an 1896 \$2 Silver Certificate in pristine condition. Thus started the Aubrey and Adeline Bebee Collection of United States Paper Money.

Of the numerous contributing factors, which made it a great time to form a choice Collection of Paper Money, was the liquidation of the vast Col. Ned Green Estate, which was proceeding under the direction of the noted F.C.C. Boyd. Boyd had been appointed Executor, and worked with the able assistance of James M. Wade, then a Vice President at Chase Bank, where the massive hoard of notes was stored.

Mr. Wade told me that an initial payment for inheritance taxes was sent to the Treasury Department in Washington that consisted of \$200,000 (face value) of large size paper money. Also, at that time, the Estate would allow a Minimum purchase of notes of \$10,000 at face Value plus a \$10 premium charge. Of the numerous Collectors and Dealers that took advantage of that great opportunity was, as I recall, Mr. B. Max Mehl, the noted dealer from Fort Worth, Texas. I distinctly recall that Mr. Mehl showed up at the ANA Convention at Chicago in 1944 with several packs of scarce

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notes, the scarcest being a pack of 1923 \$10 Legals (Friedberg-123) and a pack of 1890 \$10 Coin Notes (F-368). Mr. Mehl was offering them in lots of five notes at the seemingly low price of \$16.50 per Note. Yes, "yours truly" went all out and bought 10 of each issue. And Mr. Mehl still had a supply of each issue after returning to Fort Worth.

One often hears stories about Mr. Mehl, some of which may not be true, but from actual experience, I know that he never took a Bourse Table. His luggage, with a big fortune of coins, was in his room and was available when making a personal contact with him.

Today, it hardly seems that such a "safe period" existed as it did then.

Aubrey Bebee, PNG member #1, has been a professional coin dealer for more than 50 years. His advertisements have run continually in The Numismatist since 1941. He and Mrs. Bebee donated their fabulous personal collection of paper money (valued at more than \$2 million) to the Museum of the American Numismatic Association in Colorado Springs several years ago. He complemented this collection -- now on permanent display at the Museum -- by donating two key American rarities: the 1913 Liberty Nickel (formerly the McDermott specimen) and the 1804 silver dollar, formerly the Idler coin. These gifts to the ANA, worth over \$4 million, are in large

measure responsible for the ANA today having a world class money museum.

----- Designing A Coin

By Frank Gasparro

The designing and execution of a U.S. coin becomes an emotional and consuming experience.

I see before me great masterpieces of coinage dated back to the Greeks. It proves a great challenge. I always go back to these coins for continuing inspiration.

May I say, I was very fortunate to have the opportunity to execute United States coinage. Shall we start from the very beginning.

Let us go to the first stages of the Eisenhower dollar. A Congressman or a group of

leaders submitted in 1969-70, an H.R. Bill¹ requesting a coin to honor Dwight D. Eisenhower. The bill specified a U.S. one dollar coin showing a portrait of our deceased President with a suitable reverse showing the Apollo II Eagle insignia with appropriate inscriptions.

The bill was passed by both houses of Congress. Due to a drastic time limit, I was called on as Chief Engraver to execute the designs. I was indeed grateful. As luck would have it, time was crucial.

I had six weeks to create designs, plaster models, reductions, trial and final working dies by January 2, 1971; this was November 25, 1970 -- when passage was all but certain. Therefore, there

¹Editor's note: Introduced in the House of Representatives.

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was no time for a national competition by selected capable artists to submit designs, approval by the National Fine Art Commission and follow through to trial working dies. This would definitely require six months in all.

The Secretary of the Treasury instructed the Director of the Mint to proceed in full haste. I was instructed as Engraver to prepare drawings. These in turn were sent to the Director for approval.

I was way ahead. I already had photographs of Eisenhower. I also went to the public library and newspaper libraries for additional photographs. You see, I was an Eisenhower fan for many years.

When I was Junior Engraver back in 1945, I took a special train from Philadelphia to see General Eisenhower in New York City. I saw him in his "Victory Day" parade on Broadway. I stood by on the street curb with the rest of the people cheering.

As an ardent fan, I made memory sketches that day on the train home of Eisenhower's profile and full face. When I got back home, I set about designing a medal with his profile and also a portrait bust in the round.

This research was of tremendous help. Now, I had a definite visual image in my mind.

I started November 25, 1970. By the time my drawings were approved by the National Fine Arts Commission, I was quickly preparing my models. I only had to make minor changes with the inscriptions.

The plaster models were completed in ten days. Galvanos

(electroplate patterns) also were completed. Duplicate patterns were then shipped to the Director in Washington for final approval. Photographs were also sent to the Associated Press for publicity news.

The galvanos, 8 inches in diameter, are then set on the reduction machines and reduced to master hubs, 1 1/2 inches in diameter. In turn these master hubs were trimmed and cleaned, hardened and then struck as trial working dies.

All these processes were carefully pursued with close scrutiny by all concerned.

After all was completed, we come to the ultimate climax: the trial strikes. This is overseen by the Trial Striking Committee on Dec. 27, 1970.

The Trial Committee is made up of the representative of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director's Deputy, the Mint Supervisor, the Engraver and the Coining Supervisor of the Philadelphia Mint.

The trial dies were then struck in the coining press using cupro-nickel blanks.

We made it! The detail came up in perfect detail. We were ready for January 2nd coining presses! A phone call was made to the Director to inform her of the successful trial.

Meanwhile, working dies were being prepared immediately for January 2nd for the Philadelphia and Denver Mints.

I must state here that all the mint employees involved gave their utmost cooperation and effort to make it a success.

The rest is history.

Frank Gasparro was appointed Chief Engraver of the United States by President Johnson in 1964, and confirmed thereafter

by the U.S. Senate. He retired in 1980. Besides the Eisenhower dollar, he designed the Lincoln Memorial reverse of the cent and the Kennedy half dollar reverse. He is also an accomplished medalist; his latest designs are convention medal for the American Numismatic Association's Centennial Convention and a Mount Rushmore commemorative.

A View From My Window

By Paul R. Whitnah, NLG

While one of the stated purposes of this publication is to provide members additional insights and perspectives into the production of literary works on numismatics, it too can serve as a source of information for other related aspects of the work-a-day world.

Thus the "View From My Window" will give you a first hand look at "Travel Strategies". I'm quite confident that my twenty years at American Airlines and two years as a professional travel agent will enable me to provide the strategy to help you *save* money.

First, let's discuss basics. **"SHOP AROUND!!!"** The pricing system and yield management efforts of the major airlines result in a very complex task for the travel agent or airline reservationist as it relates to achieving a significant savings opportunity in quoting an airfare.

As you check with various resources for your best rate it is imperative that you give each sales person the same

criteria from which to prepare the price quote.

In short, ensure all comparative data is equal. If flexibility is available in your travel pattern, ensure that option is made known, i.e., the time of day, day of week, connecting service, and other needs.

Furthermore, if you are attending a numismatic convention ask if your airline of choice is offering a special convention discount. The bottom line is, the more information you provide the sales person, the more likely you are to avoid a significant disparity in the quoted rate from the airline and travel agents.

Be mindful that price is predicated on advance purchase, day of travel, airline of choice,

time of day, and other variables. The greater your flexibility, the greater the savings realized. The general rule of thumb for the greatest savings you need to make reservations and have tickets issued a "minimum" of fourteen days before departure.

Some airlines are even resurrecting thirty day advance purchase fares. Additionally, almost all significant discounts must include a Saturday night stay at the furthestmost destination.

If you wait until the last minute to make your reservations disappointment may be the rule, rather than the exception, because the airline's yield management department has established a maximum number of seats which are to be sold at a discounted rate. When those seats are sold, the

chances are they will not be reallocated at as deep a discount prior to flight departure.

Tickets for all deeply discounted fares are generally nonrefundable and must be issued within twenty four hours of confirming the reservation.

Despite the restrictive nature of airline discounted fares it is important that when your travel plans firm then make the reservation and purchase the ticket.

Should an air fare war occur and the prices be reduced the majority of airlines offer a Guaranteed Air Fare Policy.

It permits re-issuance/refund of the ticket provided certain criteria is met. That criteria is, the fare must be available to book on the

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exact same flights, and on the same day that you were originally scheduled to travel.

How will you know of the fare decrease? Most fare initiatives of this nature receive wide publicity or paid advertising.

Additionally, a couple of weeks before scheduled departure call the travel agent or airline and ask if the fare has decreased. Don't show shyness in this regard. It is worth \$money\$ in your pocket.

Summing up . . . (1) Shop Around; (2) Be Flexible; (3) Book/Buy Early; (4) Check For Fare Decrease

Paul Whitnah first wrote the column "A View from My Window" three decades ago as a young numismatist, which was published in The Coin Collector & Shopper issued monthly by Krause Publications. After a 20 year career with American Airlines, he became associated with M & M World Travel Services, 5801 W. Interstate 20, Green Oaks Plaza Ste. 325, Arlington TX 76017, telephone 800 284 8215.

Researching New

Book Sources

By Elvira Clain-Stefanelli

Numismatists -- coin collectors and scholars alike-- have liked to keep beside their coin cabinets book-shelves filled with literature which could enlighten them in their pursuit of their favorite hobby. A rich numismatic bibliography, going back hundreds of years, has left us many fine books bound in parchment or leather, illustrated with marvelous engravings of coins and medals. The past 200

years have added thousands and thousands of less handsome but often more scholarly treatises about every facet of numismatics.

Although English, German, French, Italian and Spanish languages are predominantly encountered among numismatic titles, there are but a few countries of the world which have not contributed to enrich numismatic studies in many other languages. It would seem that scholars have found the answers to most of the questions. But, in fact, this is not the case.

The past two decades have advanced human civilization beyond belief, breaking down barriers which seemed before unsurmountable. They put into our hands among others, a new tool -- the computer -- which has opened new horizons, enhancing our endeavors to advance also numismatic research. Have numismatists indeed taken full advantage of the opportunities offered by the age of electronics?

The methodology of numismatic research has widened in recent decades encompassing new tools and new approaches. The old archival research or the die-link studies have not become obsolete, they only continue-- supported and supplemented by other new techniques which can lead to more complete and accurate historical interpretations.

To be able to study the evolution of monetary history in all its complexity, consideration should be paid to several physical aspects of the coins, from the process of the fabrication -- minting -- to the selection and refining of the

metals -- metallurgy. To establish the origin of the metals used in a coin and the prescribed purity of the metallic alloy, tests of the respective coins are necessary.

These tests, based on more recent and advance chemical and electronic methods can be enhanced and facilitated through the use of the computer.

European scholars tried, for example, to explain better the minting techniques of medieval bracteates, and also with the help of computers, to figure out the mint output in the southern Low Lands, from the 14th to the 18th centuries.

The physical aspect of ancient gold coins from the Mediterranean basin, from the second to the 14th century, was recently researched in France. Thus, the progress realized in the physical and chemical sciences gives also the numismatists greater possibilities to go into more detailed and accurate metallic analyses.

The composition of alloys, the addition of local trace elements, can help elucidate intriguing questions of the origin of some elements, and other analysis and can lead to conclusions of the role of local or imported metallic components. Not to be overlooked is also the enormous benefit gained in the detection of counterfeits from such detailed and specific metallic tests.

To the old specific gravity tests, modern science has added a series of new non-destructive tests, such as neutron activation, electron microprobe, and the frequently used x-ray

fluorescence.

Although preferably used in the field of ancient and medieval coins, these methods were also applied by British researchers to English base metal coins of the 17th century.

Actually, it is interesting to remark that the field of metallurgical tests has greatly expanded from the classical ancient field into that of modern periods. There, as here, the study of metal alloys becomes crucial in determining not only strictly numismatico-metallurgical problems but other facets of research.

By strengthening through concrete data other findings, it helps solve problems of monetary circulation, of metal supplies, of devaluation, and of many similar other questions. Consequently it helps

numismatics to merge into the fields of financial, economic and even political history.

It contributes to bring coins into the forefront of the historical theatre. The only shortcoming is the fact that these scientific methods are not within the reach of the average numismatist, they are mostly secluded within the confines of universities and institutes equipped with the necessary scientific instruments and endowed with the technical specialists.

Only then can their readings be interpreted historically by the numismatic scholars.

It is therefore imperative, that similar research results be made accessible to interested circles through easily accessible publications, and possibly, translated for the uninitiated

but highly interested layman.

More accessible to the average numismatist is one of the newest and most multifaceted scientific tool, the computer. Its applications tentatively used by many scholars in the various branches of numismatics, have shown enormous potentials. They range from simple statistical and inventorying purposes to an extremely versatile tool, a generator of programs which could be used in solving quests such as datings, chronological sequences, detection of counterfeits, and as many other intriguing facets of numismatics as the human race has transmitted to posterity through coins.

Lisa Clain-Stefanelli is

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The Making Of the National Silver Dollar Convention

Program Book

By John W. Highfill

There are a million things that must be done to put on a convention the size and complexity of the National Silver Dollar Convention. Well, at least a hundred.

Not many of these activities are fun, but all are essential. The following remarks will give you some of the ideas brought to the convention and the rough road that the convention staff must follow in order to be there smiling when you step onto the bourse floor.

The Making of a Convention

One of the first things which must be done is to schedule the facility and the dates for the convention. The NSDC is held each year in the fall. This seems easy enough, but this must be done from 18 to 24 months in advance.

A good start, but now we must verify that all of the supporting facilities will be present. This includes adequate bourse space, seminar rooms, security, communications, organizations to present seminars, a designated auction company, etc.

We wanted to add shows, excitement and activities to help the dealers relax, and make the

show more desirable for them and their spouses. There are a lot of things to see and do in St. Louis.

The convention is centrally located in St. Louis, and with the shopping malls, Gateway Arch, the top rated St. Louis Zoo and Grants Farm, a dealer can bring the family and make a vacation of it. This is why we picked St. Louis, and this is why the convention has virtually doubled in size.

We also created a basketball tournament and five kilometer run to provide exercise and release for the participating dealers. This went over so well that the NSDC has sponsored the basketball tournament in many of the major shows during the following years.

There were softball tournaments held at both conventions in St. Louis. And for the public, numismatists and non-athletic dealers, we provided free seminars.

Other areas which are also addressed well in advance are: notification to city officials of the event and time schedule (ribbon cutting ceremonies, proclaimed "National Silver Dollar Week," police and fire protection, expected visitors and money coming into the city, and other similar items); negotiating and contracting with the selected airlines for potential discount fares and restrictions; negotiating and securing blocks of rooms with selected hotels in the immediate area.

As Spring approaches, additional projects are given the green light. These include submission of the NSDC catalog design and convention dates to the St. Louis Post Office for special cancellation stamp;

notification of local Union officials with a listing of all temporary workers required and the tasks required (setup, tear down, unload, serve, decorate, and so forth); and contact with local newspapers, radio stations, TV stations for coverage and advertising.

During this time, all inquiries for bourse space, sign-up, bourse fees, table assignments and other dealer questions must be handled.

Let me take a moment to describe the location of the eight foot bourse tables. This is one area which must be handled very carefully and fairly.

Some dealers describe the bourse floor as "Hollywood and Ventura." Everyone wants their table right up front near the entrance (Hollywood), while few want their tables near the back (Ventura).

Corner tables go for more, and some dealers enjoy the exposure that can accompany a corner table even if it is located in the back section. When there is a no-show, everyone wants to move up to a better slot. This is where the fun begins.

The NSDC has assigned the tables over the years on a first come, first served basis--coupled with their years as a participating dealer in the conventions. Careful placement of the auction lot viewing, Post Office, and other facilities and concessions has been made to encourage traffic to the left and back. The usual route used by people entering the bourse floor is to turn right, and move from right to left up and down the aisles. It is the NSDC standard and policy to

make all tables as desirable as possible.

In 1987 we implemented a new idea. Special table space was provided to outside organizations associated with numismatics for the good of the industry and convention visitors. Organizations and agencies such as the U.S. Mint, American Bank Note Company, ANA, *Numismatic News*, *Coin World*, I.C.T.A., Financial News Network, Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., FUN, NSDR, Unitrade, U.S.R.C.E., PCGS, NGS, ANACS, T.I.S., Hallmark, F.N.N., CSNS, Westex Expositions, and many others displayed many items and materials for attendees.

Other tables placed along the walls for public enjoyment included the British Royal Mint, U.S. Mint, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Hawaiian Mint,

China Mint, and private mints such as the Pobjoy Mint. Their representatives brought literature, books, coins for display and sale.

One idea that has added the flavor of pageantry to the convention was the creation and hanging of eight 24' by 8' special banners of satin over the bourse floor. For the following years, we only changed the year on the banners before they were hung above the bourse floor.

The implementation of an official temporary U.S. Post Office on the convention floor was an instant success. The Cancellation Stamp created from special artwork was fun for everyone (the Special cancellation stamp was different each year, created from art submitted 5 months prior to the convention to the St. Louis Post

Office).

The cache envelope (usually 3 1/2 inches by 5 inches) was another souvenir item popular with the public. The full service post office with registered mail (100-200 per day) including insurance on packages. We all had Federal Express service twice a day.

The Program Book

Getting back to the pre-convention activities schedule, the Silver Dollar Convention Program book must be started four to six months before the convention date. We have handled everything including the publishing for the past nine conventions.

Advertising must be sold, artwork created or received, ads completed for customers using submitted material, guest

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authors must be found and their work submitted, event schedules must be finalized and put into writing, entertainment must be contracted and documented, updated maps and highlights of the city must be obtained, all dealer table assignments and information must be organized, applications for numismatic related organizations must be obtained, plus other work.

Each year's edition provides a schedule of events, facilities description and welcome, services, bourse floor layout and participants, special event notices and seminars, entertainment, meeting announcements and advertisements.

There are also dealer lists in alphabetic and table number order, as well as table telephone and fax number listings. Membership applications are provided to specific numismatic organizations. The full slate of National Silver Dollar Roundtable activities are presented with the list of "Dollar Day" dealers (alphabetic and by table number.) Finally, "In Memoriam" remembers our numismatic friends who have passed away.

Chaos begins to enter the picture as the printing deadline approaches. When last minute changes begin to show up, it is a contest to see how many of them we can incorporate into the Program book before the printer literally rips it out of our hands!

The finished program makes an excellent file containing over 1,000 of the top dealers in America. Unfortunately, last minute dealer sign-ups cannot be included in the program book. As a "thank

you" to all visitors to the convention, the Program book is free to the public. These books over the years provide a practical and educational tool that can be used year after year.

The National Silver Dollar Convention program book is the largest to be offered by any convention in the country. The 11th NSDC edition was 124 pages filled with educational reference material, articles and advertising.

There are several articles prepared by various authors in every program book, making the series collectible and providing good reading and numismatic education for years to come.

The Final Days

Approximately two weeks prior to the convention, we send the convention announcements to our pre-developed mailing list of dealers and public. This mailing will announce the show and dates to approximately 2,000 dealers and representatives, and a good number of the public who could attend. Attendance has run about 8,000 to 10,000 in recent years. Appropriate press released are also sent to all media, both on a national and local level.

This reminds me of an interesting story. In 1988, we sent a press release along with our first neon T-shirt to Willard Scott (with the *Today* show). This T-shirt was done in bright neon pink with a silver dollar on it. On the show, he said "this is what is hot!" while holding up the NSDC T-shirt on National TV! We didn't have a single T-shirt left after that convention. It was the first year we ever sold them all.

Now the convention is again coming up fast, and there are still many more things to do. Among them are contracting for Federal Express; finalizing seminar rooms, schedules, and speakers; providing signage for the airport to welcome dealers; hiring secretaries and others to prepare the administration of the show (ID badges, collect for bourse space, announce activities and door prizes, visitor sign in, sell T-shirts, run message center, telephones, copying machine, fax services, maintain awards and trophies, etc.)

By the way, many have wondered who chooses the winners for our plaques and awards. These winners are selected by knowledgeable Non-Dealers involved with the industry. In the past, ANACS, *Coin World* and *Numismatic News* have been extremely helpful as volunteer judges.

Each year, we contact and secure Boy Scouts and other kids to serve as pages (gophers) for all dealers. They work in pairs of two. They contract with dealers to clean showcases, run errands, and all sorts of related essential activities. The best pair each day will get a daily award.

These pages wear special T-shirts, special baseball "NSDC" hats, and they are very easy to spot. I don't know what we would do without them.

Last but not least -- and just before we all crash, we send out our "Thank you for participating letters" to anybody and everybody who gave their best to the National Silver Dollar Convention!

Conclusion

The concept of a convention program is not new. It is, however, an ambitious project that is not completed without the cooperation of many. After months of combined effort, NSDC along with Oklahoma Federated Gold and Numismatics, Inc., and their staff are pleased to provide convention visitors with a quality product -- year after year for the last decade.

Special attention is called to the detailed list of participating dealers and the schedule of event, which is a complete listing of all the activities taking place during the National Silver Dollar Convention. The inclusion of educational articles makes the Program book a valuable tool, not only during the show, but also as a numismatic guide following the convention.

The mutual joint partnership with Alan, Mark and Christel Yaffe in 1990 was again a positive event. Their efforts combined with the current resources should make the National Silver Dollar Convention a leader in the industry for many years to come. The same process will provide a positive growth pattern for the National Gold Convention as well.

Very Special thanks should be given to all the employees of Oklahoma Federated Gold and Numismatics, Inc., and to all who have combined their efforts to present the finest numismatic conventions possible.

May the current events be positive for everyone that has contributed to make the National Silver Dollar Convention the success it enjoys today.

John Highfill, a PNG member who owns Oklahoma Federated, has run the National Silver Dollar Show since it inception. He recently published a major new work on silver dollars through his Highfill Press subsidiary.

NOTICE

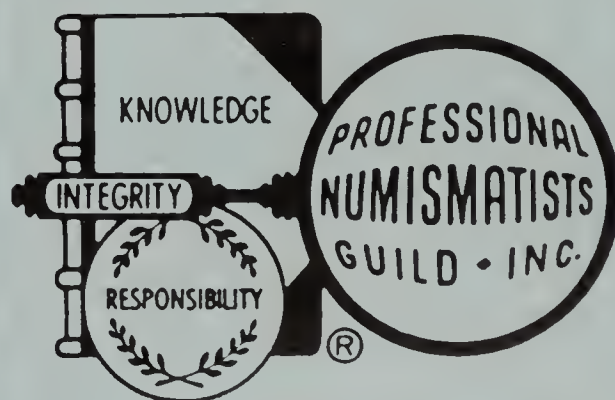
Three seats on our Board of Directors come up for election this year, and nominations are now being accepted.

Ballots will be received shortly and all nominations should be sent to Executive Director Ed Reiter by June 20.

See Ed Reiter's "From the Director's Desk," for further details and information.

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and brochure are available on
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Executive Director:
Paul L. Koppenhaver

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PH: 818-781-1764

(Benfield, con't. from p. 1)

dimes, a nickel, and a fiver plus five ones--unless you ask for it.

A second variable is the actual design of the cash register till. Most tills have ten positions: five for paper and five for coins. The paper positions are used for \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20 bills and checks, food stamps, credit card slips, moneyorders, and other forms of parallel currency. Large denomination bills are frequently put beneath the tray. Coin positions are used for 1, 5, 10, 25-cent coins and rolls of coins in the fifth position. A \$2 bill, \$1 coin or 50-cent piece becomes a nuisance for the clerk because there is no room for them.

For the 40% of cash registers that have only eight positions (according to 1979 Congressional testimony by a grocers' association), the burden of added denominations is even more obvious.

Vendors, mass transit remove coins.

The final players in the money circulation system are vendors, mass transit, parking meters, pay phones, coin laundry, amusement games, and other users of substantial quantity of coins. They collect all the small denomination bills and coins that you receive from the cash retailers. They count and sort all this small stuff, which is then returned to banks where the cash retailers buy them and repeat the circle.

Thus, the success or failure of a denomination (Anthony dollar, \$2 bill, or 50-cent piece) rests not with the general public, but ultimately with a

store manager in a high-volume cash retail setting.

\$1 bill must go.

If transaction speed is a goal of cash retailers, then having to deal with *both* a \$1 bill and a \$1 coin is a nuisance. Add to that the problem of where to put a \$1 coin, and the obvious conclusion is to eliminate the \$1 bill. But a more important reason to drop the \$1 bill is to create room for a \$2 bill.

A \$2 bill removes one of the major objections to the \$1 coin: too much weight in the pocket. With a \$2 bill in circulation, a single \$1 coin is needed for less than half of all cash transactions. Without a \$2 bill, an average of two \$1 coins is needed for each transaction.

That still leaves the question of where to put the \$1 coin. Either \$20 bills will join \$10 bills in the same position, or rolls of extra coins will be stored in another location.

Obviously, we strongly disagree with Karl L. Guntermann (*see, Coin World* series in Spring 1990) that "the preferred coinage system... is a seven-coin system with denominations ranging from the cent through dollar..."

A more important reason to drop the \$1 bill is to give mass transit authorities and vendors the assurance that the cost of purchasing new coin mechanisms will not be wasted. Phasing out the \$1 bill absolutely *guarantees* the success of the \$1 coin. If the public refused, an average of 9.5 quarters would be needed for each transaction! If the \$2 bill began to circulate, (with no \$1 bill or \$1 coin) an average of 3.5 quarters per transaction still would be needed. (That compares to an average of 2.0

one-cent pieces needed per transaction under the current system.)

If the \$1 bill and \$1 coin co-circulate for an extended period of time, mass transit and vendors will sit on the fence to see which way the public goes. Then you have a chicken-and-egg scenario. With no place to spend the coin, the Anthony disaster will be repeated--no matter how pretty or logical the new coin is.

Eliminating the one-cent piece.

Eliminating the "penny"³ is not a prerequisite to the success of the \$1 coin as is proven with Canada's successful transition to the \$1 coin.

The principle objection of a \$1 coin is "too much weight in the pocket." Although a circulating \$2 bill, which we strongly advocate, would reduce the number of \$1 coins needed per transaction (from 2.0 to 0.4), the one way to reduce all that weight would be to eliminate pennies.

While some cash retailers maintain they would realize a slight productivity increase, the savings realized from eliminating the penny are minuscule compared to the \$1 coin, where the total government and private sector

³I know that serious numismatists refer, correctly, to the one cent coin as a cent, and that "penny" is a British denomination. The popular press, and indeed, the public lexicon, uses "penny" as being synonymous with cent. The Coin Coalition uses either, since its goal is to promote change with broad grass root support.

savings are probably in the \$1 billion a year range.

That is why the Coin Coalition has dropped its crusade against the penny to focus all its resources on reestablishing the \$1 coin.

Most of the coinage issues that come before government decision makers relate to precious metals, commemorative coins, and tax matters related to rare coins. As the debate on a \$1 coin heats up, pundits should look at all coins as tools of commerce that should be designed to work efficiently in the market place.

Jim Benfield is executive director and founder of the Coin Coalition, a broadly-based industry lobbying group advocating a new golden small-size dollar coin. He spoke at the 1989 ANA Educational Forum and has written several op-ed pieces for major daily

newspapers. He is a partner in Bracy Williams & Co., a Washington government affairs consulting firm.

Centsible Facts

By Martha Stevenson, NLG

After the defeat of Germany and Austria in 1918 by the Allied Powers, inflation ran rampant in both conquered nations. The printing presses continued to produce huge quantities of paper money, even as it steadily declined in worth. Eventually, the more money that was produced, the more worthless it became until by 1922 it was not even worth the paper it was printed on.

One very clever businessman took advantage of the plight of the Austrian paper kronen. Noting the size, color, and potential worth of the krone notes, a Swiss soap manufacturer reportedly bought

up bales of them. He imprinted his label on the blank reverse side, then wrapped his soap with the colorful currency.

This ingenious sales gimmick proved to be a tremendous success for the soap manufacturer. Not only did he create a marketable interest in his soap, but he invoked speculation on the worth of the currency itself. Customers either purchased the soap for its new-found eye appeal or in hopes that one day the drone it was wrapped in would attain its pre-war worth.

(Author's References: *Facts and Fiction about Coins* by Leon Lindheim, PNG.

Martha Stevenson of Richton Park, Illinois, is a longtime NLG member and freelance writer.

MORE THAN 10,000..
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clinic

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...the moment it is struck?

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...perplexing questions were answered in Alan Herbert's popular question/answer columns in the last ten years alone.

When collectors and investors need to know specific facts, they ask the experts. That's why our flagship publication, NUMISMATIC NEWS is relied on nation-wide.

When it's accurate reporting, timely delivery, numismatic experience, a trouble-free mail order marketplace and the latest hobby news that you want, NUMISMATIC NEWS delivers.

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Timely Investment Articles in Newsletters

By John V. Kamin

Here are 10 timely rules to consider when writing for investment newsletters.

(1) When writing investment articles, always be sure your figures are up-to-date, keeping deadlines in mind. If you are giving gold coin prices, for example, always give the price of gold at the time you wrote the article.

(For example, in latest *Forecaster*, wholesale gold coin prices on the 17 most popular gold coins are given -- it then mentions at the top of the chart that these prices and premiums over melt value were calculated on a day when gold was selling at \$366.10 per ounce.)

That way, if the gold or silver price has changed, your reader can make an automatic adjustment.

(2) You must keep resale in mind. It is unwise to recommend things that can't be readily resold at coin shows or auctions, without too big of a "bite."

E.g., even if something doubles in value, if dealers operate on a 50% markup on that particular item, your reader is going to be unhappy. He might buy something, watch it double, then find out because of the 50% markup practice, the investor can only come out even.

(3) When researching for coin articles, test both sides of the spectrum. Do a few buys, do a few sells, make a few offers, even if you don't do transactions. This will give you a far better financial photograph

of the marketplace than merely transcribing the words of one or two well-known dealers. Research should be research, not copying.

(4) It is helpful to give readers some sources for buying and selling, when possible, such as for exotic items.

(5) NLG writers should be very careful, however, whom they recommend. I recall recommending a particular coin dealer on items 15 years ago, but regretted it later when the fellow suddenly doubled his markups due to the rush of new business.

(6) Give your clients caveats. If you are writing investment articles, and a particular coin is overgraded or counterfeited frequently, make sure you tell them that in the article. If it trades infrequently, or has other disadvantages, tell them that too. You're not doing the readers any favors if you give them the bright spots of a picture, without the "buyer beware" notices.

Example: if Arkansas 50-cent pieces are lousy strikes, tell them so. If it's impossible to buy a well-struck Sesquicentennial 50 cent piece, tell them also. If Columbian 50 cent are common as dirt, tell them.

(7) Be prepared to tell your readers to sell, too, when something appears too high. This is a much neglected part of writing investment articles. Identify hype when you see it.

(8) When conducting article research, don't start out with a hidden agenda. Keep an open mind. That favorite coin or coin series you like so well may prove to be quite overpriced at the moment when compared to 2

or 3 other series. Again, research should be research, not "playing favorites."

(9) Keep in mind the investment level of your audience. Example: if you are writing for a medical magazine, these people want to spend \$100s or \$1000s at a time, or more. On the other hand, if you're writing for teenagers or other children, keep in mind that their practical budget limits may be \$10 to \$20.

If you write about "circulated finds" for half-dollars, it's appropriate for the children but not for the doctors. The doctors will get mad at you for recommending 2-bit items from circulation. On the other hand, the kids will love it. Evaluate your audience instead of generalizing before you write the article.

(10) Be prepared to do follow-ups, answer your mail, and return telephone calls if you would be a successful writer. Remember that that scrawled letter from the kid or the fellow who's been retired for 35 years is a very important thing to them--don't take four weeks to answer it, nor be flippant in your reply when you do.

Follow the Golden Rule if you would attract a following as a writer.

Author and Economist, John Kamin of the Forecaster moneyletter, has plenty of experience on both ends of the spectrum, with short deadlines. He writes an 8 page newsletter each week for the Forecaster Publishing Company for nearly 25 years. He is also the author of 13 books on money, investment, and finance; longer deadline material.

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

By Ed Reiter

The NLG's busy season is upon us.

This is the time of year when we start working in earnest on three of our major projects: our Literary Awards competition, our symposium -- and, of course, our annual Bash.

The contest is undoubtedly the most complex of all our undertakings. Dozens of separate entries arrive each year on the doorstep of the contest coordinator. In recent years, Dave Alexander has rendered yeoman service in this regard, overseeing this vital function while also handling the duties of NLG executive director.

Now that I've inherited Dave's hat as your executive director, I'm frankly intimidated by the workload I would face if I chose to follow his lead by running the contest, as well. Accordingly, I've chosen to hand this particular hat to a valued colleague.

Scott Travers, author of *The Coin Collector's Survival Manual*, has agreed to put his own survival techniques to the test by coordinating this year's competition. Scott has lined up an impressive group of judges, including professional journalists from outside the numismatic field.

Each entry will be reviewed by five different judges -- two more than in the past. This should greatly reduce any doubts that might have existed in years gone by as to whether the best man (or best woman) really won each particular award.

We've also been considering changes in the structure of the contest -- including the number and nature of the categories. But, as you know, this has been a rebuilding year for the NLG; we've found ourselves playing catchup in areas where we'd been lagging, including the publication of our newsletter. Therefore, after discussions with members of the Board of Directors, I've decided to postpone any overhaul of the contest until next year. For 1991, we'll stick with the same basic structure we used in 1990.

You'll find details on the contest elsewhere in this issue, including information on where to submit your entries. Please note that all entries must have been published between June 1, 1990, and April 30, 1991, and all must be postmarked no later than June 20, 1991. Please note, too, that because we're using five judges, you'll need to submit five copies of every entry.

The entry deadline is somewhat earlier this year than in the recent past. The reason, we think, is a good one: We need the extra time to get the judging completed and then obtain engraved awards before our annual Bash at the ANA convention in Chicago. The pride and pleasure of winning an award are always greatly enhanced when the prize is not only announced but also presented -- and this year, we're determined to have the award plaques ready for presentation at the Bash.

Speaking of the Bash, the ANA has advised us that as in the past, our big affair is scheduled for Thursday night of convention week in Chicago. Be sure to circle that date -- Thursday, Aug. 15 -- on your calendar. Wendell Wolka, last year's droll emcee, will be doing the honors again, and hometown boy Donn Pearlman has all but guaranteed us that he'll take part, as well.

Our symposium's also scheduled on Thursday, Aug. 15, in its usual morning slot. Several different topics are under consideration, and we'd welcome any suggestions you might have in this regard.

One other important matter requires your attention at this time. Three seats on our Board of Directors come up for election this year, and nominations are now being accepted. All three incumbents -- Dave Harper, Bob Julian and Jim Miller -- are eligible for re-election, and all have signified willingness to serve another term. Accordingly, their names will appear on the ballot, along with those of the three other eligible candidates with the most nominations. Please send all nominations to me by June 20. The election ballot will then be prepared and mailed to all members by June 30, and returned ballots will be opened and counted at the convention.

Before closing, I'd like to give special thanks to our newsletter editor, David L. Ganz, and his personable assistant, Barbara Parrotto. Thanks to their talent and dedication, we're now enjoying the newsletter on a regular basis again -- and this, of course, restores an invaluable link in our organization chain. As a bonus, Dave has recruited a number of major advertisers for this publication -- and that will provide us with revenue we need to keep the newsletter coming and

improve our other services, as well.

One final note: Anyone who thought the NLG was dying hasn't checked our membership applications in a while. More than a dozen are now under review, and new ones keep appearing in my mailbox. I'll soon be sending letters to all the successful applicants, and details on their acceptance will appear in the next newsletter.

Incidentally, there's room for still more. If you know of someone who's qualified for membership and interested in joining, please give him or her a copy of our official application form, which appears below.

We're very much alive, and we're looking forward eagerly to a very lively Summer of '91!

* * * * *

**NUMISMATIC LITERARY GUILD LTD.
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

Name _____
Last First Middle

Address _____
Street or Box City State Zip Code

NLG Sponsor _____ Date _____

Numismatic books by applicant:

Coin periodicals for which applicant has written articles:

Numismatic organizations of which applicant is a member:

Employed by _____ Title _____

If elected to membership, will you () accept volunteer assignments, () submit material for the NLG Newsletter, () serve on committees, () supply biographical data for use in NLG publicity releases on new members.

Signature of applicant

Date

All applications must be approved by the NLG Membership Committee. Membership is open to: authors of numismatic books; publishers and editors of recognized numismatic periodicals or club publications in the numismatic field; staff writers or columnists of such periodicals; writers whose work has been published in such periodicals or club journals; published research numismatists; auction catalogers; curators of recognized numismatic museums; and others deemed worthy by the NLG Membership Committee.

***An Application Fee of \$25 plus first year's dues of \$10 must be submitted with this application. This payment will be refunded if the application is not approved. Send application form, documentation and payment to: NLG, c/o Ed Reiter, Executive Director, 12 Abbington Terrace, Glen Rock, New Jersey 07452.

1991 NUMISMATIC LITERARY GUILD WRITERS' COMPETITION RULES

Welcome to this year's NLG competition! Please read these rules CAREFULLY if you wish to participate in the contest.

- 1) All NLG members are eligible to participate if their dues have been paid.
- 2) All entries must have been published between June 1, 1990, and April 30, 1991.
- 3) Entries must be POSTMARKED NOT LATER THAN JUNE 20, 1991 OR RECEIVED BY JULY 1, 1991.
- 4) All entries must be the work of entrant or must have been produced under entrant's editorial direction.
- 5) The judges reserve the right to change the category in which an entry may compete, if they believe such change is necessary to assure equity for all participants.
- 6) Five (5) copies of each entry must be submitted in all categories EXCEPT PORTFOLIOS. In the latter category, one copy will suffice. Quality photocopies of newspaper and magazine articles are acceptable.
- 7) NO ENTRIES WILL BE RETURNED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES UNLESS POSTAGE IS PROVIDED!
- 8) No entrant may submit more than one (1) entry in any single category. (The same entry may also be included in the Portfolio competition, however.)
- 9) In categories with only one entry, judges may decide that no award will be given, or may substitute Special NLG Recognition for the regular NLG Award.
- 10) All judges' decisions are binding and final; confidentiality of all judging is absolute.
- 11) Failure to conform to all rules will be cause for disqualification from the competition.
- 12) All entries must be sent to :

SCOTT TRAVERS

599 LEXINGTON AVENUE, SUITE 2300

NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022 (212) 836-4787

- 13) EACH ENTRY COPY MUST HAVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ATTACHED OR IT WILL BE DISQUALIFIED:

CLASS

ENTRANT NAME & ADDRESS

PUBLICATION DATE

AUTHOR (IF OTHER THAN ENTRANT)

CATEGORY

PUBLICATION

TITLE OR HEADING

The following classes and categories are in force in 1991.
PLEASE EXAMINE YOUR ENTRIES CAREFULLY to be certain they qualify
in the proper category!

CLASS I - BOOKS

Books may be submitted by author, publisher or editor. Only one copy need be submitted. Eligible are new books or those accepted by the judges at their sole discretion as substantially revised versions of earlier works.

Books may be submitted by author, publisher or editor. Only one copy need be submitted. Eligible are new books or those accepted by the judges at their sole discretion as substantially revised versions of earlier works.

1) **BOOK OF THE YEAR:** work having the greatest potential impact on numismatics. Criteria include overall reader appeal, research quality, photographic, printing and graphic excellence, cover and typography where applicable. Books submitted in the specialized categories below may be considered for Book of the Year as well.

2) **BEST SPECIALIZED BOOK IN:**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) United States Coins | b) World Coins |
| c) U.S. Paper Money | d) World paper money |
| e) Tokens & Medals | f) Numismatic Investments |
| g) Museum & Exhibition Catalogs | |

CLASS II - A) U.S. COMMERCIAL NUMISMATIC MAGAZINES
(Coins, COINage magazines)

3) **BEST ARTICLE OR SERIES OF ARTICLES,** five (5) copies of articles dealing with

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------|----------------|
| a) Coins | b) Tokens & Medals | c) Paper Money |
|----------|--------------------|----------------|

4) **BEST COLUMN,** five (5) copies EACH of three (3) selections from ongoing column must be submitted.

5) **BEST ISSUE,** five (5) copies of the issue submitted by publisher, editors. Criteria include overall numismatic appeal, features, departments, graphics, journalistic and editorial excellence as applicable.

CLASS II - B) WORLD COMMERCIAL NUMISMATIC MAGAZINES
(World Coin News, World Coins, similar overseas publications)

6) **BEST ARTICLE OR SERIES OF ARTICLES,** five (5) copies of articles dealing with

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------|----------------|
| a) Coins | b) Tokens & Medals | c) Paper Money |
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7) **BEST COLUMN,** five (5) copies EACH of three (3) selections from ongoing column must be submitted.

8) **BEST ISSUE,** five (5) copies of the issue submitted by publisher, editors. Same criteria as 5) above.

CLASS III - NON-PROFIT OR CLUB NUMISMATIC MAGAZINES
(The Numismatist, TAMS Journal, The Shekel, etc.)

9) **BEST ARTICLE,** five (5) copies of article dealing with coins, tokens & medals or paper money. (ONE award).

10) **BEST COLUMN,** five (5) copies EACH of three (3) selections from ongoing column must be submitted.

11) **BEST ISSUE,** five (5) copies of the issue submitted by publisher and/or editor. Same criteria as 5) above.

CLASS IV - NUMISMATIC NEWSPAPERS

12) **BEST SPOT NEWS STORY OR CONTINUING COVERAGE OF DEVELOPING STORY** in numismatics. Entries (five copies of each entry) should consist of single examples of breaking news coverage or several connected articles including initial story and follow-up.

13) BEST ARTICLE OR SERIES OF ARTICLES, five (5) copies of articles dealing with

a) Coins b) Tokens & Medals c) Paper Money

14) BEST COLUMN, five (5) copies EACH of three (3) selections from ongoing column must be submitted.

15) BEST ISSUE, five (5) copies of issue submitted by publisher, editors. Same criteria as 5) above.

CLASS V - NON-NUMISMATIC NEWSPAPERS

16) THE MAURICE M. GOULD AWARD.

Entries may be submitted by publisher, editor or columnist of any coin column appearing regularly in any non-numismatic newspaper of any size circulation.

CLASS VI - AUCTION CATALOGS,

17) Submit five (5) copies of each catalog entered. Criteria include cover design, overall eye appeal, format, graphics and layout, in-depth research and quality of descriptions. Entries may be submitted by auction firm, auctioneer or cataloger.

CLASS VII - COMMERCIAL PUBLICATIONS

18) LEE MARTIN FOUNDER'S AWARD for Best Investment Newsletter. Criteria include quality of writing, suitability to audience, informational accuracy, research, format and graphics as applicable. Submit five (5) copies EACH of three (3) issues, (total: 15 items).

CLASS VIII - BEST ALL AROUND PORTFOLIO

19) Collection of writings and/or photographs and related items demonstrating numismatic writing ability and versatility. Organization and presentation will count as heavily as volume. Only one copy of portfolio need be submitted; other copies of items included in portfolio may also be submitted in other relevant categories at entrant's option.

CLASS IX - BEST WRITER IN NLG NEWSLETTER

20) NLG Newsletter editor alone selects winner, criteria include writing skill and style, numismatic or organization-support content to inform the member-readers. No entries accepted, editor alone decides.

CLASS X - AUDIO VISUAL

21) RADIO. Best news story, feature report or continuing series involving numismatics. Entries must include standard size audio cassette of story, feature report of three (3) selections from continuing series, accompanied by written statement citing date(s) of broadcast, call letters and location of radio station as well as information required in NLG rules listed above.

22) AUDIO. Best audio program involving numismatics, but non-broadcast. Includes audio tracks from numismatic slide shows, educational tapes, audio newsletters and other presentations.

Entries must include standard size audio cassette, written statement citing date(s) of first use, plus information required in NLG rules above.

23) **TELEVISION.** Best spot news story, feature report or continuing series involving numismatics. Entries must include standard size cassette recording of television broadcast or three (3) selections from continuing series. Tape must be either half-inch VHS or 3/4-inch professional videocassette, and must be accompanied by written statement citing date(s) of broadcast, call letters and location of station, plus information required in NLG rules above.

24) **VIDEO.** Best non-broadcast slide film, movie film or video tape presentation involving numismatics. Entry must include audio as well as visual materials, either written script or sound track of film, audio or video cassette used in presentation. Materials submitted in Video category may also be entered here. Entry must be accompanied by written statement citing date(s) of first use, plus information required by NLG rules above.

CLEMENT F. BAILEY MEMORIAL AWARD

First presented in the 1987 competition, this new award was endowed by Jim Miller of Miller Magazines in memory of an especially beloved member of the numismatic writing community and NLG founder, Clement F. Bailey. This award recognizes excellence among new writers in numismatics, whose first published writings appeared during the previous year. Nominees are supplied solely by numismatic publishers.

THE CLEMY AWARD

In a category of its own since 1968 is the Clemy Award. This highest honor of NLG is bestowed annually during the NLG Bash on an NLG member in recognition of writing skill, dedication to numismatics, sense of humor and dedication to the Numismatic Literary Guild. Nominations are submitted by members of the board to the previous year's winner, who makes the final choice.

ROLL OF HONOR - CLEMY AWARD WINNERS 1968 - 1991

1968 Clement F. Bailey	1980 Glenn B. Smedley
1969 Edward C. Rochette	1981 Arlie Slabaugh
1970 Lee Martin	1982 Eric P. Newman
1971 Margo Russell	1983 Kenneth Bressett
1972 Virginia Culver	1984 Donn Pearlman
1973 Maurice M. Gould	1985 Walter Breen
1974 Eva Adams	1986 Ed Reiter
1975 Ray Byrne	1987 David T. Alexander
1976 Chester L. Krause	1988 Jim Miller
1977 Richard S. Yeoman	1989 Q. David Bowers
1978 Lee F. Hewitt	1990 David L. Ganz
1979 Abe Kosoff	1991 TBA Chicago ANA